Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1929

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

[Price—Annas 5 *or* 6*d*.

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1930

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

Royal Asiatic Society.

gitized with financial assistance from t
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

CONTENTS.

	Pages
Submission of the report and charge	1
Police Divisions	2
Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable	2-3
Police cognizable cases	3-4
Excluded cases	4
Pending cases	4
True cases	4
Undetected cases	4
Result of trial by classes	4-6
Serious crime	6-9
Sessions cases and persons	9
Cases of suicide	9-10
Offences under special and local laws	10-13
Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors	13
Direct Magisterial cases	13
Persons in police cases	14
Non-cognizable offences reported to the Magistrates direct	14
Persons in non-cognizable cases	14
Religion of offenders	14
Property stolen and recovered	14-19
Special and Crime Branches	19-27
Habitual offenders	27
Police buildings	27
Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Poisons, Motor Vehicles Acts and Theatre and Performance Rules	28-33
Pilgrims	33
Fires	33
Police establishment	33
Armament	33
Punishments and rewards	33-34
Education	34
Casualties	35
Health	35
Police Boys' Brigade	35
Inspection of Arms, accoutrements and ammunition	35
Street accidents	35-36
Conveyances	36
Miscellaneous police work	36-39
General efficiency and remarks	39

STATEMENTS.

Return of cognizable crime (Statement A, Part I)	42-47
Return of cognizable crime (Statement A, Part II)	48-53
Return of non-cognizable crime (Statement B, Part I)	54-59

	PAGES
Return of non-cognizable crime (Statement B, Part II)	60-65
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C)	66
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police (Statement D) ..	68-69
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force (Statement E)	70-71
Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay (Local statement) ..	72-73
Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay (Local statement)	74
Table showing the various religious divisions to which offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong (Para. 19)	75
Table A—(Para. 24)	76
Table B—Distribution of licenses in the different communities (Para. 24) .	77
Table B (1)—New licenses (Para. 24)	77
Table B (2)—Cancelled licenses (Para. 24)	78
Table B (3)—Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2) (Para. 24) ..	78
Table C—Explosives (Para. 24)	79
Table D—Petroleum (Para. 24)	79
Table F—(Para. 24)	80
Table E (1)—(Para. 24)	81
Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police (Para. 27)	82

No. 4187/7 of 1930.

From

SIR PATRICK KELLY, KT., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
Bombay, 4th April 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1929.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075 dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2332 dated the 4th April 1930 is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 2332 of 1930.

From

H. P. DASTUR, Esq., LL.B., Bar-at-Law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT :
Esplanade, Bombay, 4th April 1930.

Subject.—Bombay City Police :
Administration Report of the — for the year 1929.

Sir,

In returning herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1929 I have the honour to state for the information of Government that, on the appointment of the additional Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases, the delay in the disposal of cases in the Mazgaon Police Court referred to in paragraph 36 (*j*) of the Report will, I trust, to a very great extent be removed.

2. May I associate myself, wholeheartedly, with the observations made by you on the splendid work done by all ranks of the Bombay City Police during the Mill Strikes and the Communal Riots of 1929.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(True copy)

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 4102/7 of 1930.

From

SIR PATRICK KELLY, KT., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1929 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Special Branch ..	.. Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, I.S.O., from 1st January to 10th October and again from 1st December to the end of the year; Mr. J. C. Curry from 11th October to 30th November.
Crime Branch ..	.. Mr. F. E. Sharp from 1st January to 13th March; Mr. H. S. Needham from 14th March to the end of the year.
Divisions ..	.. Mr. H. S. Needham from 1st January to 13th March; Mr. J. C. Curry from 14th March to 10th October and again from 1st December to the end of the year; Mr. W. T. Down from 11th October to 30th November.
Port	.. Mr. H. E. Butler.
Temporary additional	.. Mr. J. R. Jacob from 8th to 11th February; Mr. J. C. Curry from 10th to 13th February.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division ..	.. Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B ,, ..	.. Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
C ,, ..	.. Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
D ,, ..	.. Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E ,, ..	.. Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F ,, ..	.. Mahim and Worli.
H and I Divisions	.. Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L Division ..	.. Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M ,, ..	.. Mounted Police.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 130,835 against 136,080 in 1928 and 136,619 in 1927. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1928 and 1929 :—

	1928				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	3	..	3	..	3
Class I	89	..	89	58	147
Class II	914	48	962	1	963
Class III	1,625	12	1,637	9	1,646
Class IV	48	76	124	1,923	2,047
Class V	5,107	323	5,430	226	5,656
Total ..	7,786	459	8,245	2,217	10,462
Class VI	85,852	20,170	106,022	19,596	125,618
Grand Total ..	93,638	20,629	114,267	21,813	136,080

	1929				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	309	9	318	42	360
Class II	1,019	57	1,076	..	1,076
Class III	1,833	24	1,857	..	1,857
Class IV	29	57	86	2,727	2,813
Class V	4,841	412	5,253	143	5,396
Total ..	8,031	559	8,590	2,912	11,502
Class VI	78,134	20,800	98,934	20,399	119,333
Grand Total ..	86,165	21,359	107,524	23,311	130,835

There was, on the whole, a decrease of 5,245 cases as compared with the figures of 1928. In the year 1928 there was a decrease of 539 cases as compared with the figures of 1927.

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 86,165 against 93,638 in 1928 and 95,254 in 1927.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 8,031 cases against 7,786 in 1928 and 8,328 in 1927.

Under Class VI, 78,134 cases were reported against 85,852 in 1928 and 86,926 in 1927.

There was an increase of 245 in the number of Indian Penal Code cases recorded as compared with 1928. 139 cases of murder were recorded against 38 in 1928, 249 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were recorded against 32, there were 8 cases of dacoity against 1, there were 83 cases of robbery against 73 and there were 1,735 burglaries against 1,550. 184 persons were killed during the two communal riots, including persons shot by the military and the police.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 1,249 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 31 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 87,445 cases for disposal during the year under report against 94,732 in 1928 and 96,085 in 1927.

Of the total cases for disposal, 8,641 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 78,804 under Class VI.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1929 was 364 against 327 in 1928 and 490 in 1927; of these, 133 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 231 under Class VI against 168 and 159 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 42 were declared to be false as compared with 44 in 1928 and 40 in 1927.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

In 7 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·42.

8 complainants were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the result that 1 was convicted, 2 were acquitted and the cases against the remaining 5 were pending at the end of the year.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,359 as against 1,249 in 1928 and 1,050 in 1927.

Pending police cases.

8. 85,694 cases of all classes were classified as true against 93,125 in 1928 and 94,511 in 1927. Of these, 78,404 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 91·49 as compared with 90·94 in 1928 and 91·96 in 1927.

True police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 7,867 cases were classified as true against 7,613 in 1928 and 7,927 in 1927. Of these, 2,866 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 36·43 against 37·62 in 1928 and 38·67 in 1927.

Under Class VI, 77,827 cases were classified as true. Of these, 75,538 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 97·06 against 95·68 in 1928 and 96·84 in 1927.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·00.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,992 against 3,748 in 1928 and 3,779 in 1927. The percentage of non-detection works out to 4·57 against 3·96 in 1928 and 3·93 in 1927.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 343 cases for disposal including 33 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 111 in 1928 and 72 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 144 cases as against 48 in 1928.

Result of trial by classes.

The following head is mainly responsible for the increase :—

	1928.	1929.
Rioting or unlawful assembly	32	249

During the year under report two communal riots occurred in the months of February and May. Detailed reports about these riots have already been submitted to Government. The results of the 249 cases of

rioting and unlawful assembly reported to the police during the year are as under :—

99	convicted.
36	acquitted.
82	not detected.
1	classified as mistake of facts.
31	pending at the end of the year.
249	

These cases involved altogether 957 persons. The result of their trial is as under :—

370	convicted.
367	acquitted.
7	released before trial.
6	absconded.
2	died.
205	pending trial at the end of the year.
957	

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,219 cases for disposal including 194 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 6 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register as compared with 1,091 in 1928 and 1,106 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 346 cases as against 331 in 1928.

An increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1928.	1929.
Murder	38	139
Exposure of infants, etc. ..	2	8
Grievous hurt	287	294
Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	8	12
Hurt	280	291
Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty ..	23	37
Criminal force to women, etc. ..	27	32

On the other hand the following heads show a decrease :—

	1928.	1929.
Attempt at murder ..	17	13
Rape by a person other than the husband	30	24
Unnatural offence ..	29	8
Kidnapping, etc.	81	73

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 87 cases pending from the preceding year there were 1,920 cases for disposal against 1,712 in 1928 and 1,807 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 314 cases as against 327 in 1928.

The following heads are mainly responsible for the increase :—

	1928.	1929.
Dacoity	1	8
Robbery	73	83
Lurking house-trespass, etc. ..	1,550	1,735

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there were 34 cases including 5 cases pending from the preceding year as against 53 in 1928 and 63 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 7 cases as against 4 in 1928.

The decrease occurred under the following head :—

	1928.	1929.
Wrongful restraint and confinement	40	20

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 257 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 24 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 5,122 cases for disposal as against 5,408 in 1928 and 5,682 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 2,052 cases as against 2,153 in 1928.

A decrease occurred under the following heads :—

	1928.	1929.
Theft	4,112	3,967
Criminal breach of trust ..	577	509
Cheating	353	281

On the other hand the following heads show an increase :—

	1928.	1929.
Receiving stolen property ..	63	74
Criminal or house-trespass, etc.	2	9

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 78,804 cases inclusive of 670 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 86,352 in 1928 and 87,353 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 75,538 cases as against 81,828 in 1928.

Serious offences.

11. There were 164 cases of murder and attempted murder including 11 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 1 case of previous year again brought on to the register against 71 in 1928 and 65 in 1927. Of these, 22 ended in conviction, 13 in acquittal, 91 remained undetected (including 8 infanticide cases), 2 were declared to be mistake of facts, 35 were pending at the close of the year and in the remaining 1 case the accused was declared to be a lunatic.

There were 8 cases of culpable homicide. Of these, 3 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 3 remained undetected.

Of the 152 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 130 cases were males, in 9 females, in 1 case a female and a child and in 1 case the victims were a male and a female. The remaining 11 were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 15 cases was jealousy, in 4 cases gain and in 1 case the motive was to evade arrest by the police. In the 11 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame. Of the remaining 121 cases,

in 5 cases the motive could not be ascertained and in 116 cases the crime was due to quarrels, communal riots, etc.

Two cases of infanticide ended in the conviction of the mothers. In these cases the murdered infants were illegitimate and the women did away with them apparently to avoid disgrace. Both the women were sentenced to transportation for life by the Bombay High Court.

The following cases of murder are worthy of mention :—

(1) In the year 1928 the activities of the communists and the Red Flag Union brought about an atmosphere of lawlessness in the cotton mills of Bombay in consequence of which on 30th December 1928 a mob of about 200 weavers set upon Mr. Davar, an assistant weaving master of the Pearl Mills at DeLisle Road, and murdered with any weapons they could lay their hands on. It is believed that the manager of the mill only escaped as the mob failed to find him in his office after they had attacked the weaving master. The Police were called in and surrounded the weaving shed which had a complement of about 1,000 workmen and 28 men were arrested. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding out who had been the leaders of the mob. One of the men under arrest gave out the whole story of how the murder was planned and carried out. This man was made an approver and 24 persons were eventually put on trial and committed to the Sessions. Of them, Papamiya and Babu Maruti were sentenced to death, 8 others to various terms of imprisonment and the remainder were acquitted. The Court of Inquiry presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice Pearson which was appointed by Government under the Trades Dispute Act to inquire into the cause of the mill strike and its prolongation made the following remarks relevant to this case in the course of their report :—

" On the 28th November, a protest was lodged on behalf of the Currimbhoy group of mills with the Girni Kamgar Union objecting to the activities of their members and intimating to the Union that none of the millhands who were members of the Union would be allowed to leave their respective departments and that the spinning hands should not dictate their terms of working to the spinning master, but no notice appears to have been taken of this protest. The troubles in the mill continued up to 22nd December 1928, when there was a lightning strike on account of the refusal by the management to re-employ one Papamiya who had voluntarily resigned his job two days earlier. The mill remained closed until the 26th December when work was started after Papamiya had submitted a letter of regret for his conduct and given an undertaking in writing that he would do all he could to prevent lightning strikes in future. 15 other members of the mill committee also gave an undertaking to that effect. On the morning of 30th December Papamiya asked the weaving master that the operatives whom he had displaced should be employed and was told to mind his own work. Within two or three hours' time thereafter Mr. Davar, an assistant in the mill, was brutally done to death. The trial resulted in Papamiya

being sentenced to capital punishment and several other operatives being sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. The mill committee in this particular department consisted of 5 workers, 4 of whom were involved in the murder above mentioned ; 1 of them turned approver and the remaining 3 were convicted.

We are not prepared to attach considerable blame to the Girni Kamgar Union officials in respect of such strikes as took place in the month of October and first part of November as we do not think that their mill committee had till then commenced to function. But we do think that if the Girni Kamgar Union officials had confined themselves to a proper administration of the Union affairs according to the constitution and had exercised their good offices in that behalf, several of the strikes and the consequent misery resulting therefrom would have been avoided.

It will thus be seen that the mill committees were functioning unconstitutionally and their members individually were indulging in unwarranted interference with the working of the mills."

(2) On the 4th September 1929 information was received at Mahim Police Station that a Marwari boy named Shesmal Nawlaji had been wounded in the neck in his shop on Bhawanishanker Road. The boy subsequently died. The circumstances of the murder were as follows :—

The murdered boy was the adopted son of the head of a firm of Marwaris. On the night of the 3rd September he slept in the shop and an employee of the firm, Lalchand Lakhmichand, slept by his side, while three others including the boy's brother Himatmal slept in other parts of the shop. The doors and windows of the shop had, as usual, been bolted from the inside. At about 1-30 a.m. a tenant in an adjoining shop hearing groans went out and knocked at the door of Shesmal's shop, when Lalchand shouted to Himatmal to switch on the lights which he did. The door was then opened, and the boy was found lying in a pool of blood bleeding from a wound in the neck. The four persons sleeping in the room with the murdered boy were taken into custody but they denied all knowledge of the facts. Himatmal later made a statement that when he switched on the lights he saw Lalchand Lakmichand standing beside the deceased with a razor in his hands. The razor was not however traced. Lalchand was prosecuted and the rest were discharged. The motive of the crime was jealousy and greed. Lalchand Lakhmichand had formerly been a partner in the firm but had been displaced and reduced to the position of an employee. The deceased had been adopted by the senior partner in the firm who had died about three months before the offence was committed. If the adoption had not taken place Lalchand who was the nearest relation of the senior partner might have become the owner of the firm. The murdered boy was only about 13 years of age. Lalchand Lakhmichand was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

(3) On the 11th October 1929 at about 7 p.m. information was received that a Parsi lady Mrs. Kateli living in Pedder Road had been

murdered. A sub-inspector immediately visited the house. He found the body of Mrs. Kateli lying on the floor of her bedroom between her bed and a cupboard with a wound in her throat which had severed the arteries and the larynx. The cupboard was open and the keys had been removed from under the pillow of the deceased. Cash and jewellery belonging to Mr. Kateli were missing from the safe in the next room. Bloodstained foot-prints were found leading from the body through Mr. Kateli's room and through the dining room to a bathroom. Tracings of the foot-prints were taken. The only servant employed was one Quirobino Mariam Menezes alias Babu, a Goan, who had been working in the house for about five days and who could not be found. A friend of the deceased whose servant had recommended Babu for the job gave information that he had been living in a *Koor* at Tardeo. A further clue was found in the room used in the day-time by the missing servant in the servants' quarters, viz., a handkerchief with the name Rosie on it. A Goan girl of that name was found to be living in the same house at Tardeo. She was in the habit of visiting a brothel in Foras Road and returning to the *Koor* in the early hours of the morning. She was traced by 1 a.m. and was being accompanied by the police to the *Koor*, when she noticed and pointed out a person standing in the road as Babu. He was arrested and searched on the spot. Cash to the value of Rs. 2,775 was found in his pocket. On a statement made by him the missing jewellery was found in the possession of a servant at Dadar to whom the accused had given it for safe custody saying that he would call for it the next day. He admitted having committed the offence. A bloodstain was noticed on the inside of his foot which was proved to be human blood by the Chemical Analyser. He was taken to the scene of offence where he pointed out a boiler in which he had hidden his bloodstained clothes. He was sentenced to death by the High Court on 8th January 1930.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 148 cases against 130 in 1928 and 155 in 1927. Of these, 110 ended in conviction, 34 in acquittal and 4 were withdrawn. These cases involved altogether 315 persons of whom 183 were convicted, 127 were acquitted and the charges against the remaining 5 were withdrawn.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	2	..
Native Christians	4	..
Muhammadans	9	4
Parsis	11	2
Jews	1	1
Hindus	47	23
Others	1	..
Total ..	75	30
Grand total ..	105	

During the year the Coroner held 842 inquests as against 696 in 1928 and 669 in 1927.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the police disposed of 1 case of simple accidental death against 4 in 1928 and 14 in 1927.

Offences under special and local laws.

14. Including 657 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 78,489 against 86,074 in 1928 and 87,064 in 1927. Of these, 75,277 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

The Bombay City Police Act,

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,

The Public Conveyances Act,

The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and

The City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other local Acts were comparatively few.

Criminal Tribes.—The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay in the beginning of the year was 1,391. 165 were added to the roll while 99 were removed from the roll during the year owing to death, cancellation, transfer to districts or settlements, etc. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 1,457 as detailed below :—

Mang garudis	598
Waghris	675
Bhamptas	136
Kaikadis	47
Iranis	1
	1,457

Finger impression slips of 189 new persons were recorded during the year. Of these, 52 were not registered as nothing incriminating was found against them and the cases of 10 persons are pending. The remaining 127 persons were registered.

118 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, 117 were convicted and 1 was discharged.

19 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act and were transferred to the districts.

298 upcountry registrees came to Bombay for work on passes during the year ; of these, 84 are still in Bombay and the rest have returned.

Bombay Children Act and Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—Owing to financial stringency no special police staff has still been sanctioned for the working of these two Acts but as in the year 1928 a staff consisting of 1 deputy inspector, 2 sub-inspectors and 4 head constables was

spared from the existing strength of the Force for this purpose and the following is the summary of the work done by this staff :—

Bombay Children Act.—(*a*) With a view to dealing with children residing in brothels and with prostitutes 18 notices were taken out under section 7 (1) clauses (*d*) or (*e*). These notices concerned 20 children. In 17 cases the children were removed from the objectionable places by the parties concerned after time had been given to them by the Juvenile Court and the notices were therefore discharged. In 1 case the parties could not be traced and the case was therefore postponed *sine die.*

22 notices, shown as pending in last year's report, have been discharged as the children were removed from the objectionable places.

(*b*) 2 children were taken charge of from brothels under section 7 (1) clause (*e*) as they had no relatives or guardians. One was sent to the Salvation Army Home and the Children's Aid Society obtained employment for the other.

(*c*) 52 destitute children were taken charge of under section 7 (1) clause (*a*) and sent to the Children's Home at Umerkhadi. Of these, 14 were handed over to relatives, 24 were sent to certified schools, 2 were discharged as they were found above age and cases against 12 are pending.

(*d*) 4 cases under section 12 were taken up, 2 were classified as " C Mistake of Facts " by the police and 2 are pending.

Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—Under this Act 46 cases were taken up as under :—

(*a*) 26 cases under section 3 (soliciting) against 5 males and 21 females. 23 of these ended in conviction and the accused in 3 cases were discharged.

(*b*) 8 cases under section 5 against men for living on the earnings of prostitution. Of these, 2 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 5 are pending.

In the last year's report 8 cases were shown as pending under this section. Of these, 2 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 4 are still pending.

(*c*) 10 cases under section 6 (procuration) in which 20 accused persons (5 males and 15 females) were involved. 3 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 4 were classified as " C Mistake of Facts " by the police and 1 is pending.

In the last year's report 4 cases were shown as pending under this section. 2 of these ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 1 is still pending in the High Court the charge having been changed to section 366, Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) 2 cases under section 7 (importation) involving 2 male persons. Both cases are pending. One case under this section which was shown pending in last year's report was withdrawn as the accused was convicted in a connected case under section 6.

Indian Penal Code.—9 cases under sections 366, 372, 373 and 376, etc., in which 5 males and 7 females were involved, were taken up. Three of these ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 1 classified "C Mistake of Facts" and 4 are pending.

In the last year's report 3 cases were shown pending under Indian Penal Code. All these cases ended in acquittal or discharge. In 1 case in which the accused was shown absconding in last year's report was arrested and tried. She was discharged by the High Court.

Deportation and externment of pimps.—One pimp was deported under section 3 of the Foreigner's Act by this Branch and Inspector Lyon of the Lamington Road Police Station with the co-operation of this Branch was successful in externing 5 pimps under section 27-IV-02 (Bombay City Police Act). This is the first time that action under section 27 against pimps has been taken by the Police. It has had a salutary effect.

The fall in the number of cases taken up by the Branch is due to the fact that brothel-keepers, prostitutes and pimps are now fairly well acquainted with the provisions of the Children and Prevention of Prostitution Acts, and cases are not now as easy to find as when these Acts first became law.

Beggars.—Action was taken against 704 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while 2 beggars were deported under section 27 (2) Bombay City Police Act.

Betting and gaming.—The following is the summary of the work done by the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the city.

The statistics have been divided into the four following parts :—

(*a*) Raids on bucket shops.
(*b*) Raids on houses other than bucket shops.
(*c*) Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.
(*d*) Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.

Gaming houses.

1	Bucket shops 2	Gaming houses other than bucket shops 3
Number raided	19	153
Number of persons arrested	57	813
Number convicted	30	511
Number acquitted or discharged	9	136
Number absconding	....	2
Number pending	18	164
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	76·92	78·74

Gaming in public places.

	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races	Cases other than those in column 2
Number of cases	118	870
Persons arrested	185	1,725
Persons convicted	113	1,545
Number acquitted or discharged	30	139
Number pending	42	41
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	79·02	91·75

Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors.

(1) 1,147 films were examined during the year 1929 and 1,135 were certified for exhibition, including 48 certified with endorsements. 11 films were refused a certificate. 2 films were rejected at first but their revised versions were certified subsequently.

(2) 473 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay.

(3) 1,155 duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 7,096-15-8 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1929.	9,698	6	0	Expenditure ..	20,478	14	9
Examination fees ..	27,753	0	0	Purchase of securities.	10,880	15	5
Interest on Board's investment in Government securities.	1,005	7	10	Balance on 31st December 1929.	7,096	15	8
	38,456	13	10		38,456	13	10

The Board's financial position was satisfactory during the year under review the income exceeding expenditure by Rs. 8,279-9-1. There was no grant from Government.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 21,359 against 20,629 in 1928 and 20,059 in 1927. Of these, 19,398 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 90·82. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 21,676 of whom 19,435 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

16. During the year under report 88,000 persons were arrested by the police exclusive of 1,622 under arrest at the close of 1928 against 94,513 in 1928 and 96,294 in 1927. Of these, 82,357 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 91·89 against 91·80 in 1928 and 92·64 in 1927.

Statement A, Part II, persons in police cases.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 78 bail bonds as compared with 68 in 1928 and 23 in 1927.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 5,785 persons were tried and 3,659 were convicted, giving a percentage of 63·25 compared with 65·31 in 1928 and 66·16 in 1927.

Under Class VI, 81,554 persons were tried of whom 78,698 were convicted giving a percentage of 96·50 against 95·23 in 1928 and 95·77 in 1927.

At the close of the year, 1,931 persons were awaiting trial against 1,622 in 1928 and 1,402 in 1927.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 23,311 as compared with 21,813 in 1928 and 21,306 in 1927.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

With 1,471 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 24,782 of which 7,499 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 19,288 as against 18,371 in 1928 and 17,527 in 1927. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the police.

18. In these 24,782 non-cognizable cases 28,193 persons were involved of whom 7,577 were convicted.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 139,491 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases, excluding riot cases, amounted to Rs. 9,62,038 as compared with Rs. 18,99,985 in 1928 and Rs. 10,73,543 in 1927. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,55,149 which gives a recovery percentage of 26·52 as compared with 21·87 in 1928 and 25·55 in 1927. The statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in riot cases amounted to Rs. 9,36,033. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 24,840 which gives a recovery percentage of 2·65. Adding the figures of property involved in riot cases to the property figures shown

in the above paragraph the amount of property stolen comes to Rs. 18,98,071 and recovered to Rs. 2,79,989, giving a recovery percentage of 14·75.

An analysis of the figures, excluding riot cases, shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 7,87,009 and the amount recovered Rs. 2,18,430, giving a percentage of 27·75. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 35·96.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 1,75,029 and the amount recovered is Rs. 36,719, giving a percentage of 20·98.

The following table shows the number of cases of thefts of all classes in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offence.	Number registered	Number in which investigation was refused	Number found false	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts	True cases left for investigation	Number in which conviction was obtained	Remarks
1. Dacoity ..	8	..	..	..	8	..	5 pending.
2. Robbery ..	83	..	4	2	77	29	15 pending.
3. House-breaking ..	1,735	34	6	2	1,693	251	73 pending.
4. Ordinary thefts ..	3,967	84	19	45	3,819	1,541	185 pending.
Total ..	5,793	118	29	49	5,597	1,821	278 pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the police did not detect a single dacoity case ; they were successful in 38 per cent. of the robbery cases, 15 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 40 per cent. of the theft cases. Their failure in the dacoity cases is very unsatisfactory and the results in robbery cases are also disappointing.

106 persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 357 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) The shop of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Topiwalla's firm dealing in hats, millinery, stores, etc., is situated in Shaikh Memon Street. Several Bhaya watchmen are employed for day and night duty. On January 7th, 1929, a Bhaya watchman doing duty on the rear side of the shop was found lying with his hands and feet tied up in the outer room of the shop and his mouth gagged. The back door had been cut open with a saw. Two safes had been broken open, duplicate keys being used, and G. C. notes and cash valued at Rs. 13,635-2-0 were missing. The police found the watchman, whose name was Matabhik Thakurdin, to be without any signs or marks of violence. Matabhik stated that some men calling themselves mofussil

customers of the firm came about midnight and requested him to open the door. When he complied with their request 7 or 8 men came in and, at the point of a revolver and knife, tied him down and committed the burglary in his presence and took away all the property. He was too frightened to raise any alarm. The police suspected Matabhik and arrested him. Some property containing copper coins tied in a bundle was found hidden in a latrine close by. For more than a week the suspect Matabhik denied all knowledge of the offence, but in the meanwhile his finger impression slip had been sent to the Finger Print Bureau and a reply was received that Matabhik had several convictions including one for burglary. A place where he used to meet his associates was then traced. It was then found that some of his associates had left Bombay the day after the offence and one of them had gone to Cawnpore after changing a hundred rupee note in Bombay.

Police officers and men were sent in search of them with informants who could identify them and four persons named (1) Ramsumar Sitaram, (2) Sher Bahadursingh *alias* Jitsingh Vikramsingh, (3) Ramkumar Onkar and (4) Keshavlal Mohanlal were arrested at different places, *viz.*, Unao, Partabgarh and in Baroda State. These four men denied all knowledge of the offence but the police succeeded in tracing stolen money in their possession. As Keshavlal Mohanlal was arrested in Baroda State the police made an application to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate who issued an extradition warrant for his surrender and money amounting to Rs. 1,726-11-6 was recovered from him.

In all Rs. 10,330-11-6 were recovered. The accused were all charged and were convicted and sentenced as follows :—

1. *Matabhik Thakurdin.*—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 457 and 381, Indian Penal Code.

2. *Ramsumar Sitaram* was made an approver and subsequently deported out of Bombay.

3. *Sher Bahadursingh* alias *Jitsingh Vikramsingh.*—Nine months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code.

4. *Ramkumar Onkar.*—Nine months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code.

5. *Keshavlal Mohanlal.*—Six months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code.

(2) The complainant Anantram Durgadutt had a godown in a thickly populated locality at Gaiwady where there are several other godowns for the storage of cloth bales. At about 1-30 p.m. on March 22nd, 1929, when the godown was opened the servant found the bales in disorder. He subsequently discovered that 24 bales of silk cloth valued at Rs. 14,100 were missing.

On visiting the scene of crime and making enquiries on the spot the police ascertained that a man looking like a Bhaya had been seen opening the godown and some men had seen bales being carried away on handcarts. The police suspected that it was the work of some

members of a gang which specialized in breaking into godowns and thereupon questioned Mukadams and handcart men usually employed in carrying such goods. On March 29th some coolies from Chakla admitted having been engaged by a Bhaya to remove bales from the complainant's godown at Gaiwady and they pointed out the complainant's godown and took the police to a room at Love Lane, Mazagaon, where they had unloaded their handcarts under the instructions of the Bhaya. The police could not find the Bhaya and in his absence broke open the door of the room in the presence of a *punch*. It was found that all the cloth had been removed, but empty cases, some paint, twine, and pieces of gunny bags had been left in the room which showed that the goods were packed into parcels. The police then searched the records at different Railway Stations, and found that some parcels described as containing bags had been despatched from Byculla Railway Station to Allahabad consigned to self by a man who gave his name as Shivambarlal Babuwaram. Telegrams were sent to the Railway Police at Allahabad informing them about the parcels and the man. The parcel train reached its destination the same night and Shivambarlal Babuwaram appeared at the Railway Station at Allahabad to remove the goods. He was arrested by the Railway Police. The property and the accused were then brought to Bombay. In all property of the value of Rs. 13,425 was recovered in this case.

In the course of further inquiries the police succeeded in recovering property collectively valued at Rs. 1,435-3-0 in a case of house-breaking and theft of bales which had been committed between 29th and 30th January 1929 by the same man in another godown belonging to one Multanmal Juharmal at Princess Street. In this case silk bales valued at Rs. 3,894-4-0 were stolen.

Shivambarlal was charged under sections 454 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and convicted and sentenced to 18th months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 500 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in case No. 152 of 1929 and Rs. 500 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in case No. 44 of 1929 on 3rd May 1929 by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay.

(3) About the 16th of June 1929 Mr. Haji Ahmad Mahomed Bhivandiwalla, J.P., residing on the 2nd floor of Begmahomed Building at Pydhoni Road locked his residence and went to the suburbs for a temporary stay. During his absence at about 11-30 a.m. on June 20th, 1929, smoke was seen issuing from his bed room which was locked. The police immediately repaired to the scene and the fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigade. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained correctly ; but everything in the room seemed to be in order and it was suspected that the fire was due to the fusing of the electric wire. The premises were watched by the police and the complainant Bhivandiwalla was informed. He returned to Bombay at about 2 p.m. on the same day and on his examining his cupboards he found that property consisting of embroidered clothes, a revolver and cartridges collectively valued at Rs. 4,613 had been stolen from one of his cupboards which had apparently been opened by a duplicate key.

It was disclosed during the investigation that one Ismail Sulaiman was working on odd jobs for the complainant and taking advantage of his absence from Bombay, he prepared a duplicate key with the help of one Ibrahim Jusuf. They stole the property and set fire to the cupboard with the object of concealing the theft. In consequence of statements made by them one Mahomed Chhotekhan was traced at Huzaria Moholla from whom the major part of the property consisting of embroidered clothes was recovered. Later on the revolver and cartridges were recovered from the sweeper's lane where they had been concealed by the accused. The whole of the property was recovered.

Nos. 1 and 2 were charged under sections 457, 380, 436 and 114, Indian Penal Code. No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 was discharged in the High Court Sessions.

The receiver Mahomed Chhotekhan was charged under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court.

(4) During July, August and the first half of September, 8 cases of theft from import cargo in the sheds at the Alexandra Docks were reported at the Yellowgate Police Station. The property consisted of penknives, scissors, razors, chisels, imitation gold thread and shawls, etc.

The *modus operandi* in all these cases appeared to be identical and showed that a gang of expert thieves was at work.

The culprits were able to distinguish cases containing what they wanted from among the thousands of other cases in the sheds. They took advantage of the presence of gangs of stacking coolies and awaited their opportunity of getting the desired case to a convenient place behind other cargo where their movements were concealed, rifled the contents and stacked other cases on the rifled ones with the result that the thefts were not discovered for days afterwards.

The police and Bombay Port Trust shed staffs were on the *qui vive*, but the thefts persisted till on 17th September 1929 a townsman, apparently a Mahratta cooly, was observed carrying something out of No. 18 shed, Victoria Dock. Another man of the same type was following him. The man with the case was stopped on suspicion, and the other, who was not suspected at the time, disappeared.

The box was found to contain toys valued at Rs. 150 which on enquiry proved to have been stolen from the shed.

A complaint was recorded and the accused, who gave his name as Ramchandra Shankar, was arrested.

He gave the name and particulars of one Marya Mahadev as an accomplice. This man was traced and turned out to be the man who had been following accused No. 1 at the time of his arrest.

Further enquiry revealed that these two accused were members of the gang whose activities were suspected in connection with the shed thefts which stopped immediately the first accused was arrested.

The two accused denied all knowledge of the offences though later they admitted complicity with three others in all the cases and pointed out a hut at Andheri where two more members of the gang Chandria Dada (No. 3) and Ishvaria Tukaram (No. 4) were arrested and a Cashmere shawl stolen in one of the cases was recovered from the room of the latter.

The accused pointed out one Haji Sidiq, a shop-keeper at Null Bazaar, as a receiver from whom some razors, scissors and penknives, similar to those stolen in 5 cases from the sheds were recovered.

Seeing that conviction was inevitable, the four accused now vied with each other in trying to give information regarding their receivers but as some days had elapsed since their arrest, and the whole of Chor Bazaar was aware of the arrest of the gang, no further property was recovered although the accused pointed out a number of persons to whom, they stated, they had sold stolen property.

The leader and brains of the gang, one Punkhiram Jairam, had in the meanwhile disappeared but was arrested a few days before the other members were put up in court. Unfortunately nothing could be proved against him and he had to be discharged.

Two of the accused were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, one who had no previous convictions to a short term and one was discharged.

21. (1) *Organization.*—The sanctioned strength of the Special and Crime Branches remained unchanged.

Special and Crime Branches.

The existing temporary appointments were continued throughout the year pending the re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department.

SPECIAL BRANCH.

(2) *Plays.*—74 plays were scrutinised by the Branch during the year as against 88 in 1928. 70 were passed as unobjectionable, 3 were passed after amendments and 1 was rejected.

(3) *Festivals.*—The festivals of Ramzan Id, Bakri Id, Muharram and Ganpati passed off peacefully. 318 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinized by the Branch as against 352 in 1928.

(4) *Naturalization.*—27 applications for naturalization were received for report as against 19 in 1928. The applicants were :—

Greek	1
Iraquian (Jew)	5
Portuguese (Parsi)	1
Portuguese (Indian)	15
American	2
Afghan (Jew)	1
Russian	1
British protected subject	1
	27

(5) *Pilgrim season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the Haj season.

(6) *Pilgrim passes to Iraq.*—707 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 678 in 1928 and 1,228 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,157 last year.

(7) *Exemption permits.*—520 Asiatic foreigners were recommended for exemption permits during the year as against 281 in 1928.

(8) *Applications for passports.*—1,205 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 1,148 in 1928. In 9 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(9) *Permission to come to India.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 17 European foreigners for permission to come to India.

(10) *Passport examinations.*—The Foreign Branch boarded 420 incoming vessels during the year as against 349 in 1928.

The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming ships. 56,372 passports were examined this year as against 53,035 in 1928.

(11) *Prosecutions under the Passport Rules.*—10 persons (1 Latavian, 5 Finn and 4 Germans) were prosecuted under the Passport Rules for landing in India without passports. All these persons were sailors who deserted their ships at Bombay.

(12) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 206 persons (Portuguese Indians 21, British 37, British Indians 41, Americans 24, Cuban 1, Brazallian 1, Argentinian 2, Norwegian 1, Swedish 4, Belgians 4, French 7, French Indian 1, Spannish 1, Dutch 10, German 1, Swiss 12, Danes 2, Italian 5, Greek 6, Persian 7, Japanese 2, Chinese 4 and Arabs 12) who came to India without proper passports or visas. Of these 3 Persians and 5 Arabs were refused permission to land and sent back to the ports at which they had embarked and 198 were allowed to land.

(13) *Reception of deportees.*—4 deportees from various places such as America and Aden were met and sent to their homes.

(14) *Reception of repatriates.*—The Branch arranged for the despatch to their homes of 17 persons repatriated from Port-au Prince, U. S. A., Shanghai, London, Berlin, Bushire and Iraq.

(15) *Strikes.*—Besides the general mill strike there were 30 industrial strikes in Bombay in the year 1929 as against 97 in 1928.

The general mill strike began on April 26th, 1929, on account of the Mill owners' refusal to concede the demands of the Girni Kamgar Union. The strike continued till 18th September 1929. Owing to the fiery speeches of the communist leaders I issued a notification prohibiting meetings under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union and subsequently meetings of all textile workers. This had a healthy effect. They tried to bring about another general mill strike but did not succeed in getting all the workers out. Their propaganda produced such defiance of authority and such disorder that in the interest of the public

peace and public safety I had to issue an order prohibiting meetings of mill hands. This order was extended by Government for some months. At the outset the communist leaders attempted to defy it. But two of them were arrested and prosecuted and convicted.

A Court of Enquiry under the orders of Government was appointed under the Trade Disputes Act—

(1) to inquire into and ascertain the exact nature of the dispute or disputes between the employers and workmen of the various mills which led to the strike in those mills in March and April 1929,

(2) to find out if there was any such dispute, to what extent the employers or workmen or both were responsible for same,

(3) to find out the causes of the prolongation of the strike and who was responsible for same and

(4) to find out the difficulties in the way of a settlement of the disputes between the employers and the men.

The Committee heard evidence on behalf of the workers and the mill-owners and found that the Union had failed to establish their plea of victimisation of their officials and to justify their demand for re-instatement of the strikers in the Wadia group of mills. The Committee said that the dispute was between the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union on the one hand and the mill-owners on the other resulting from the policy and activities of the officials of the Union and the mill committees. In the struggle the mill-owners were largely on the defensive. The Committee thought that the blame lay wholly at the door of the officials of the Union for state of affairs which prevailed during the months of March and April resulting in the general strike. The Committee had no doubt that the intimidation and acts of violence by the strikers had been an important factor in the prolongation of the strike and this fact was borne out by the Commissioner of Police who in his evidence stated that intimidation had been carried on by the strikers to a considerable extent in the chawls as well as on the roads and that picketing was by no means peaceful. The Committee further held that the uncompromising attitude of the Union leaders was one of the main difficulties in the way of a settlement.

(16) *Warnings to the press.*—Warnings were given to 22 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers under the orders of Government during the year.

(17) *Proscription.*—In the month of November a Marathi pamphlet entitled " Rangila Rasool " written by Achut Balwant Kolhatkar and printed by R. R. Bakhale at the Bombay Vaibhav Press, Bombay, and published by Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar, Girgaum Road, Bombay, caused some resentment among the Muhammadans in the city. The book contained the life history of Lord Krishna but in view of the fact that the writer had given the book the title of Rangila Rasool the Muhammadans objected to Krishna being compared with the Prophet

Mahomed. They contended that the term Rasool was only applicable to the Prophet of Islam. On a reference to Government, they decided to proscribe the book.

(18) *Meerut Trial.*—13 communist leaders of Bombay were arrested in the month of March or some days later in connection with their communist activities on a charge of conspiring to wage war against His Majesty or to deprive His Majesty of the sovereignty of British India under section 121-A, Indian Penal Code, under warrants from the District Magistrate, Meerut. In addition to the above arrests a number of house searches were also carried on by the Bombay Police. All these accused along with others are being tried by the Special Sessions Court at Meerut.

(19) *Prosecutions.*—(1) While the February riots were in progress, Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, editor, printer and publisher of the *Nawa Kal* newspaper was prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, in respect of an article headed "The Bombay riots and the Bolshevik Bill" published in the issue of the *Nawa Kal* dated the 9th February 1929. The case was heard by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions on 1st March 1929. Khadilkar was convicted by the Sessions Court under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 in default 3 months' simple imprisonment on 27th March 1929.

(2) B. T. Randive, Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and editor of the *Railwayman* (organ of the Union) was arrested and charged on 14th November 1929 under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on December 23rd. The sentence was confirmed on appeal.

(3) One Ghulam Mahomed Khan Kaisar, an ex-taxi driver, was running in Bombay an Urdu daily paper called *Aftab* in June 1929. In its issue of 5th June 1929 the *Aftab* published a leading article entitled "Mussalman-looking Kafir" and copies of two post-cards which the paper alleged had been received by the editor by post. The post-cards contained very filthy abuse of the first three Khalifas of Islam. The article insinuated that the post-cards were the handiwork of the proprietor of the Globe Cinema and his Bohra friends. In the article the Bohras were called infidels who had done what could never be tolerated by Mussalmans, namely they had abused the revered Khalifas of Islam. This publication caused great excitement amongst the Sunni Mussalmans against the Bohras as it was suggested that the writer of these cards was one Kalimuddin, a Bohra. The facts of this case were reported to Government and with their sanction Ghulam Mahomed Khan Kaisar was prosecuted under section 153-A, Indian Penal Code, before the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, who convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment on the 27th August 1929.

(20) *Politics.*—The activities of the communists received a set back owing to the arrest of the prominent communist leaders on March 20th. They were however soon replaced by a new batch of communist leaders who carried on communistic propaganda with equal if not increased virulence in the organs of the Girni Kamgar Union and Labour Unions.

Crime Branch.

(21) *Criminal cases.*—Ninety-two criminal cases were dealt with by the Crime Branch on its own initiative as against 106 in 1928. The Branch co-operated with the Divisional police in the investigation of cases of special importance or interest, the most notable cases being (1) the China Mill murder, (2) the Pedder Road Parsi lady murder, (3) the Khand Bazaar dacoity, (4) the Mahim Marwadi boy murder, (5) the Pearl Mill Assistant Weaving Master's murder, (6) the s. s. Mantua arms raid and (7) the Poibavdi Palkhi procession attack.

(22) *Mofussil assistance.*—The mofussil police and officers of other provinces were frequently given assistance in conducting investigations in Bombay City. The most important case was the Bandra case in which two ladies were drugged, robbed and their house set on fire and in which this Branch with the Bandra police arrested three accused with property.

(23) *Important cases.*—The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by this Branch :—

(1) *Bombay Bank case.*—In 1920 it was discovered by the officials of the Bank of Bombay (now the Imperial Bank of India) that the bank had been defrauded to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. The matter was reported to the police and the investigation was made by the Criminal Investigation Department. It was found that one Sundarrao Govindrao Ranjit, Deputy Superintendent, Accounts Department, had left the Bank at 2-20 p.m. on the day on which the matter was reported to the Police and could not be traced.

On the books of the Bank being examined it was found that Sundarrao had falsified the accounts and cheated the Bank to the extent of Rs. 16,80,000, by making false entries in the accounts of certain constituents of the Bank in particular in that of Khushru N. Banaji. By this means Banaji had withdrawn sums from his account with the Bank far in excess of the amount to his credit.

Banaji was arrested on 5th April 1922, but in spite of every endeavour made at that time Sundarrao Govindrao Ranjit could not be traced. Banaji was tried by the Sessions Court and was sentenced to an aggregate of 6 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code.

Eight years after the commission of the crime a man giving the name of Gopal Shankar Kale was arrested by the Kurundwad State police in connection with another matter. He stated that he belonged to Poona, but would not give any further information about himself. The State police wrote to say that they had received somewhat vague information

that he had been concerned in a Bank case at Bombay or Poona. The records kept with the methodical care necessary in police cases were examined and a photograph of Sundarrao Govindrao Ranjit which had been obtained at the time of the original inquiry was sent to Kurundwad. It showed that the man arrested there was Sundarrao.

Extradition was applied for and on 22nd November 1928 Sundarrao was brought to Bombay for trial.

He was put up for trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was convicted on six charges under sections 477-A and 420, Indian Penal Code, in respect of Rs. 5,18,000 and sentenced to an aggregate of six years' rigorous imprisonment on 23rd February 1929.

(2) *Karachi Bank case.*—On the 5th March 1929 the Karachi Bank, Limited, suspended payment at Karachi and telegraphic information of the fact was given to all the Branches.

Subsequently the liquidators found that some payments had been made by the Bombay Branch on the 6th March ; and, on receipt of claims from depositors, that the amounts standing to the credit of depositors in the books of the Bank were in many cases less than their claims.

For instance one pass book showed a credit balance of over Rs. 14,000 whereas the amount to this depositor's credit in the books was less than Rs. 2,000. A sum of Rs. 1,700 had been entered in the ledger as withdrawn from this account on the 6th March 1929, *i.e.*, after the Bank suspended payment. The matter was therefore reported to the Bombay Police and the Criminal Investigation Department took up the investigation. The books and vouchers of the Bombay Branch were brought down from Karachi and compared with the pass books of the depositors. It was found that certain withdrawals had been entered in the ledger without a corresponding entry in the pass book. The withdrawal forms for these amounts were examined and it was found that the signatures on these were false. To prevent the depositor from detecting the fraud, the full amount of interest had been shown in the pass book, and a smaller amount entered in the ledger, the difference being squared by a false deposit slip. By this means sums amounting to over Rs. 50,000 had been misappropriated between July 1927 and March 1929.

Even prior to July 1927 moneys of the Bank had been misappropriated. In order to avoid detection by the Karachi Office, certain amounts had been withdrawn from the Karachi Bank account with the Mercantile Bank, and the entries had not been made in the books of the Bank until some time later. On auditors being appointed in July 1927 the pass book of the Karachi Bank with the Mercantile Bank was faked by tearing out some pages and writing it up from the ledger. After the auditors had completed their audit, a duplicate pass book was obtained from the Mercantile Bank to replace the faked one. It was at the time the auditors were appointed in July 1927 that the first false withdrawal voucher was used to make the cash balance correct.

All the members of the staff of the Bombay Branch were arrested, *viz.*, (1) L. Alphanso, Manager, (2) A. K. Gulrajani, Accountant, (3) A. C. Dias, Cashier and (4) P. S. Sitaramani, ledger clerk. No. 3 was arrested at Mombasa, Kenya Colony, and brought to Bombay on a warrant under the Fugitive Offenders Act.

After an investigation lasting over three months and involving a detailed scrutiny of all the books and accounts of the Bank, four charge sheets were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. On the first charge in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 32,270 all the accused were convicted on 18th February 1930.

The accused were sentenced as follows :—

No. 1.—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 2.—One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 3.—One day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 4.—One day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) *The Charni Road armed dacoity case.*—In this case a gang of five Rampuris conspired to commit an armed dacoity near the Charni Road Railway Station, Queen's Road. One Kedarnath Matafar, a servant employed by a firm of merchants joined the gang and conveyed to them the information that a representative of his firm periodically visited Surat where he did business on an extensive scale and returned with large sums in cash, often more than a lakh of rupees. With the assistance of Kedarnath, who was promised a share of the loot, it was decided that the gang should proceed in a powerful car to the Charni Road Railway Station armed with revolvers and knives and await the arrival of the early morning train from Surat. Kedarnath was deputed to point out the representative of the firm as he alighted from the Railway Station and the remainder of the gang were then to make a lightning attack upon their victim, rob him of the money, using their arms in the event of resistance, and then jump into the waiting car and make off. In order to succeed in their plans the gang decided that it would be necessary for them to take into their confidence some motor driver who was to receive a share of the proceeds.

Unfortunately for the gang one of their members approached a man named Mahbubali regarding the question of a car. Mahbubali being a C. I. D. informant promptly conveyed the information to the Crime Branch officers. A taxi driver in whom the police had confidence was called in to assist and within a short time he was introduced to the gang as a desperado of the worst type who would be willing to drive them on the occasion. The ruse succeeded and thereafter the taxi driver kept the police in touch with the movements of the gang and their plans.

It was ascertained that 5 a.m. on the morning of the 28th July had been fixed for the commission of the crime and accordingly a party of C. I. D. officers and men were concealed in and about the station premises some time earlier. As it was known that the gang had arms and were determined to use them it was decided that the police party should surround the car immediately on its arrival at the Station and effect their capture before the gang had an opportunity to carry out their plan.

At 5-30 a.m. the train from Surat arrived at the Charni Road Station and at the same time the car containing the gang drove up and stopped near the entrance. The engine of the car was kept running. The police party immediately came out of their places of concealment and at great personal risk rushed to the car and effected the capture. One of the gang was seized with a loaded revolver in his hand and the others had huge hunting knives. They were quickly overpowered and taken into custody. The servant Kedarnath Matafar who had been seen loitering about the station entrance awaiting the arrival of the gang was also arrested as he was about to make off in a hack victoria.

All six persons, who proved to be damaged characters with previous convictions, were charged under section 120-B and 399 of the Indian Penal Code, and after a long and contested trial were convicted and sentenced as below by the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar in the High Court Sessions on the 15th March 1929 :—

No. 1, Yasin Nanha.—Six years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 2, Gafur Allimulla.—Five years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 600, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 3, Mahomed Siddik.—Five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, in defult six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 4, Ismail Nur Mahomed.—Five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 5, Kedarnath Matafar.—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 6, Saiyid Mahomedali Jafarali.—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

(24) *Deportations.*—41 foreigners of Indian States and one foreigner of independent territory were deported under the Foreigners' Act, III of 1864, as against 55 and 10 in 1928.

87 deportees of Indian States and 4 deportees of independent territory were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners ' Act. 2 deportees of independent territory were allowed to reside in Bombay as there was no complaint against them and they had no previous convictions. 21 bad characters including 13 Pathan bad characters were

deported under section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act as against 22 in 1928.

(25) *Police Register Transfer System.*—192 convicts were transferred to prisons nearest to their native places and released there in accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated 30th October 1901 as against 211 in 1928.

(26) *Forged Currency Notes.*—890 forged currency notes were received from the Currency Office for enquiry and were reported on by this Branch as against 829 in 1928. The bulk of these notes were Rs. 10 notes of the E/35, F/67 and F/79 series which were forged in Rangoon. No case of forgery of the new ten rupees currency note has come to notice. If this new issue baffles the forgers the trouble should disappear as soon as the old issues are withdrawn from circulation.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1929, the police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 21 persons against 23 in 1928 and 65 in 1927.

The following is the result:—

10	convicted.
8	discharged.
3	pending.
21	

Under the provisions of section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act, 218 persons, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, were deported while 68 such deportees who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 280 and 80 in 1928. Similarly 661 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 767 in 1928.

Police Buildings.

23. No fresh building schemes were undertaken during the year under report. The two Improvement Trust chawls to which a reference was made in the last report have since been taken over for occupation by the constabulary. Owing to the addition to the force consequent on the opening of the Kalachowki Police Station and the increase in the Armed Police we are still short of housing accommodation for the constabulary and I have already submitted proposals for the construction of additional police lines by the Bombay Improvement Trust on the site of the old garage in the compound of the Head Police Office and at Forjett Street. Similarly owing to the addition to the force of 34 Sergeants and a leave reserve of 17 sub-inspectors, additional housing accommodation for officers is required. A proposal to convert the northern portion of the old Elphinstone Middle School building into quarters for 4 inspectors and 6 sub-inspectors has already been submitted to Government.

The second playground at Naigaum mentioned in my last report has not yet been handed over to the Public Works Department by the Improvement Trust.

Arms Act.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 891 covering 1,371 weapons and the number cancelled was 613 covering 987 arms. At the close of the year there were 5,728 licensed pesons possessing 8,593 arms which shows an increase of 278 licensees compared with 1928. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 24 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores, 9 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, *viz.*, 7 Indian and 2 European firms ; 16 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition ; 19 including the above 16 deal in breech and muzzle-loading guns and ammunition. Only 2 deal in lead shots and 3 in old arms.

The stock held by the various firms was examined monthly and was found to agree with the registers kept by this office and by the dealers.

During the year 2,751 references were made to verify arms bought from dealers in Bombay.

57 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom 50 were convicted and 6 acquitted. Prosecution against one was withdrawn.

Explosives Act.

Under this Act 450 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "C" appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder, and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

3 persons were prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act classified in table "D" appended to the report, show an increase of 49, compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 159 which is an increase of 19 over the figures for the year 1928.

There are 122 underground tanks with pumps installed against 106 during the previous year.

Poisons Act.

117 licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale registers kept by the licensees have been inspected and found to be carefully maintained.

Tram Cars.

A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table "F".

The number of slight accidents show a decrease of 35 as compared with the figures of 1928, and the serious accidents show an increase of 12. There were 11 fatalities.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	32
Sandhurst Road	27
Hornby Road	23
Byculla Road	22
Frere Road	21
Girgaon Road	17
Colaba Road	14
Esplanade Road	14
Kalbadevi Road	10

Theatres.

Licenses were renewed in the case of 13 theatres and 17 cinema theatres. A cinema theatre called "Raghuvir Cinema", which has been erected on the site of the old Kamgar theatre at DeLisle Road, was granted a license during the year under report. 2 applications to erect new cinema theatres, *viz.*, one at Golpitha and the other at Vincent Road, Dadar, were sanctioned during the year, whilst one for erecting a cinema at West Agripada was refused.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this Branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, and the Municipal and Improvement Trust engineers. The Telephone Company have also to certify that the telephone connection and fire alarms are in good order.

The fire alarms installed in the theatres were reported to be in order by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

6 circuses visited Bombay during the year.

357 performance licenses were issued during the year.

Motor Vehicles Act.

During the year under review 4,972 cars, 234 cycles and 102 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for 1928 and 1929 are given below :—

—	Cars		Cycles		Lorries	
	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
American	3,963	3,207	35	8	30	31
English	575	643	176	191	63	26
Continental	434	420	23	13	9	7
Total ..	4,972	4,270	234	212	102	64

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 12,200 including 950 motor lorries.

The figures of motor vehicles that were re-registered as required by rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, during the year are as follows :—

	Bombay City vehicles		Presidency vehicles	
	Vehicles renewed free (applications received before date of expiry)	On payment of full fees	Vehicles renewed free (applications received before date of expiry)	On payment of full fees
Cars	8,105	383	9,654	557
Cycles	537	45	899	80
Lorries	865	33	96	7
Total ..	9,507	461	10,649	644

There were 1,208 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire or an increase of 63 over last year's figure. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. There was a complete check over the taxi meters and complaints of over charging were negligible.

140 lorries and 56 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,424 ; 388 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 98 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses. Taxi licenses are granted only to persons who have had at least a year's experience of driving in Bombay City. Before the license is granted each driver has to give proof of his physical fitness and of his knowledge of the topography of the City. He also has to pass a severe test in driving. Enquiries are made about his character and his finger impressions are also taken in order to see if he has ever been convicted.

There were 3,084 motor accidents or 495 more than in the previous year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 67 were fatal accidents resulting in 69 deaths or 8 less than in the previous year. In 23 cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and a prosecution was launched in each case. Convictions were obtained in nine cases. In eight cases accused were discharged while in two cases accused were acquitted by the Magistrates. Four cases are still pending.

In three cases drivers of the vehicles involved in accidents have absconded and in four cases vehicles concerned as well as the drivers at fault could not be traced.

In one case a Pathan cooly who was seated on the side of a lorry in motion with his feet dangling fell to the ground and subsequently died.

In one case a car while passing another car proceeding in the same direction swerved on to the wrong side of the road and collided with a

taxi approaching from the opposite direction with the result that the driver and the two occupants of the car were thrown out and injured. They subsequently died in hospital.

One case resulted in the death of an old man who ran into a car at night in spite of its driver's efforts to warn him. On medical examination it was ascertained that the victim was partially blind and could not see clearly at night.

In the remaining 34 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence on which to charge them while in one case the driver died in hospital consequent upon the accident.

Of these accidents 26 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day; 14 between mid-day and 5 p.m.; 22 between 5 p.m. and mid-night and five between mid-night and 7 a.m. In eight cases the victims were children under twelve years of age. In 33 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years. In 11 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 17 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 15 fatal accidents, cars in 47, cycles in one and omnibuses in two. In two cases description of the vehicle involved in the accident could not be ascertained. In all cases in which motor vehicles were involved a special examination of the vehicle was carried out by an Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department and in every case in which the mechanism was found defective its registration was suspended until the defects were remedied.

In all there were 2,363 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,690 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,350 and 1,603 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 19,428. Before issuing a new license an applicant is put through a severe test in driving including an examination in road signals. There were 25 Motor Training Schools in Bombay where many drivers take a course before they are examined and tested in driving.

The Inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department regularly patrolled the city and offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act were dealt with as promptly as possible.

In addition to their work in the city the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test the applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district inspected :—

Broach	.. 44
Surat	.. 168
Thana	.. 326
Ahmednagar	.. 199

East Khandesh	334
West Khandesh	221
Nasik	400
Poona	683
Satara	671
Sholapur	244
Belgaum	371
Kolaba	292
Ratnagiri	165

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, are now running their omnibuses over five different routes in Bombay City. The omnibuses are kept in excellent condition.

TABLE E.

No.	Particulars	1928	1929
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered	4,482	5,206
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered in Bombay	17	70
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered	64	102
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay	10,900	11,250
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	900	950
6	General numbers issued	69	75
7	Number of transfers effected	8,406	9,682
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire	1,145	1,208
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire	172	140
9(A)	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire	68	56
10	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates)	17,939	19,428
11	Number of public motor car licenses issued	1,437	1,424
12	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued	394	388
12(A)	Number of public bus licenses issued	135	98
13	Number of temporary licenses issued	8,041	8,490
14	Number of accidents including fatal	2,589	3,084
15	Number of fatal accidents	75	67
16	Number of prosecutions	2,350	2,363
17	Number of convictions	1,603	1,690
18	Number of acquittals	380	238
19	Number of cases withdrawn	142	152
20	Number of cases struck off	53	15
21	Number of cases pending	172	268
22	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police	357	143
23	Number of drivers warned by Head Office	516	68
24	Number of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	6	17

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the owner's (A) and driver's (B) permits issued and renewed in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency is shown in Table E (1) appended to the report.

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report, 11,379 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

Fires.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1929 was 261 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 10,80,153.

The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	228
Value of property lost	Rs. 27,60,130

Statement D, police establishment.

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force.

The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 4,161 as against 3,928 at the close of the year 1928.

The population of the City according to the census of 1921 is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 13·68 as compared with 1 to 12·60 in 1928 and 1 to 12·40 in 1927.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 20·66 as compared with 23·77 in 1928 and 25·19 in 1927.

Armament, statement E.

28. During the year under report five pistols (Webley) were returned to the Kirkee Arsenal as unserviceable and 25 pistols (Webley) were obtained from the Arsenal and one purchased locally for the use of the additional officers.

Punishments and rewards.

29. During the year, 125 officers and men were punished as compared with 148 in 1928.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal ..	106
Judicially punished	3
Dismissed (inclusive of three dismissed after being judicially punished)	19

Of the total number punished, 25 were Europeans and 100 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) Good service tickets	2,614
(*b*) Silver stripes	12
(*c*) Two stripes	64
(*d*) One stripe	104
(*e*) Money rewards from the Excise Department ..	31
(*f*) Money rewards from the Magistrates	7
(*g*) Money rewards from the Commissioner of Police ..	488
(*h*) Money rewards paid by members of the public, etc...	165
Total ..	3,485

The title of Rao Saheb was conferred upon Inspector Krishnaji Govind Gole in the new year's honours.

The title of M.B.E was conferred upon Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwalla, I.S.O., Office Superintendent, and the title of Rao Saheb was conferred upon Inspector Narayan Purshottam Wagle on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birth-day.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 146 against 131 in the preceding year. Of these, 117 were literate in English as against 108 in 1928. Literate head constables and constables number 1,870 as against 1,643 in 1928. Of these, 203 have a knowledge of English as against 195 in the preceding year.

576 recruits came under training of whom 333 were finally confirmed in the Force, 14 resigned, 18 were discharged while 211 continued under-training in the current year.

The Ambulance Class was continued during the year under report and 301 recruits passed the examination in "First Aid to the Injured."

The Honorary lecturer Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B.B.S., continued to hold the Class as last year.

The existing law classes—course A for probationary Sergeants and course B for confirmed Sergeants—were continued during the year under the superintendence of the Police Prosecutors.

The "Refresher" courses in drill and law for Naiks were also held at the Naigaum Headquarters.

108 officers attended First Aid Classes which were held by Capt. S. A. Paymaster, I.M.S. (Demob.). The majority passed their examination at the end of the course. Thanks to his able tuition. The protracted strikes and communal riots precluded certain officers from attending the Classes.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1929 as compared with 1928:—

	1928.	1929.
(1) Resigned	65	53
(2) Discharged	51	34
(3) Dismissed..	19	19
(4) Died	42	28
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) ..	73	54
(6) Deserted	1	3
Total ..	251	191

One of the casualties under (4) was Deputy Inspector Priestley who met his death at the hands of rioters on the 5th February when he was gallantly trying to stop single handed a communal riot. I am glad to say that Government have sanctioned a pension for his mother who was dependent on him.

Health.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1929 was 4,457 as compared with 3,950 in 1928 and 3,549 in 1927. Of these, 6 were suffering from tuberculosis.

The daily average on sick list was as follows:—

	1928.	1929.
Indian Officers and men	47·75	44·01
European officers	1·9	2·1

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 7 boys in the Brigade at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1 boy resigned which left a balance of 6 boys in the Brigade at the close of the year.

Inspection of arms and accoutrements.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. Musketry practice was held as usual. We have been allowed the use of the Rifle Range of the G. I. P. Railway A. F. at Ghatkopar for our annual musketry practice for the last five years and I once more take this opportunity of thanking the Commanding Officer of the A. F. for this facility.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was won by Deputy Inspector H. T. Hewson.

Street accidents.

34. During the year under report 88 persons were killed and 2,511 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 98 killed and 2,315 injured in the previous year:—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	11	246
By motor cars	69	1,702
By hack victorias	2	262
By other public conveyances	4	241
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	2	60
Total ..	88	2,511

There is a decrease of 10 in the number of persons killed while the number of persons injured shows an increase of 196 as compared with the figures for the year 1928. Motor cars and other public conveyances are responsible for the increase.

Conveyances.

35. During the year 1929, the numbers of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles ..	..	5,756
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles ..	..	3,085
Motors (private)	}	11,250
Motors (plying for hire)	}	
Motor lorries (private)	}	950
Motor lorries (plying for hire)	}	

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 1,930 victorias, 1 riding hackery, 3,421 labour carts and 404 hand carts.

During the year, the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional police prosecuted 9,430 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act while 16 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 566 drivers were warned and 633 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port rejected 636 horses and 4 victorias as unfit for further use.

There has been a steady yearly decrease in the number of labour carts, the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

1925	6,586
1926	5,518
1927	4,583
1928	3,988
1929	3,421

The number of victorias on the other hand is more or less stationary. There were 1,928 in 1927, 1,981 in 1928 and 1,930 in 1929.

There were only 5 cases of thefts by labour cart drivers reported as against 7 in the previous year.

A new feature was added to the administrative side of the department during the year by the introduction of the "Kardex" cabinet system in the case of hack victoria owners and drivers. This system whilst obviating the necessity of maintaining heavy registers has proved to be more labour-saving, up-to-date and handy and has helped the administration of the work of the department to a great extent.

Miscellaneous.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and the General Enquiry Office issued 1,316 notices consisting of 15,689 paragraphs and 497 supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(*b*) During the year under report 2,665 important cases were prosecuted by the six permanent Police Prosecutors and one temporary Police Prosecutor with satisfactory results. The figures for the previous three years are :—

1926	1,876
1927	1,914
1928	1,952

(*c*) Both the cattle pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of one pound-keeper the appointment being held by a Sergeant.

The following are the numbers of animals impounded during the year :—

(*a*) By the police	19,430
(*b*) By the public	787

The figures for the previous two years are :—

1927 (*a*) By the police	33,702
(*b*) By the public	1,357
1928 (*a*) By the police	24,432
(*b*) By the public	810

(*d*) The following are the figures of licenses for places of public entertainment—Class A (those at which intoxicating liquors, etc., are sold) and class B (other than those falling under class A) which remain open after 9-30 p.m.:—

Class A	546
Class B	2,056

(*e*) Fourteen applications from candidates residing in Bombay City for enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force were referred to and were reported upon by the police.

(*f*) 162 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and the arrangement in regard to the payment of the bonus money and their despatch to their respective destinations was made by this Department.

The Commissioner of Police has now been appointed Agent in India of the Union Government for the purpose of dealing with these repatriates. Four of the repatriates who came to India under the Assisted Emigration Scheme having expressed their desire to return to South Africa, arrangement was made to furnish the necessary letters of authority to enable them to return to that country on their refunding all the expenditure incurred on their account by the Union Government.

(*g*) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank, finding itself in a strong financial position, decided to grant loans up to a maximum of six months' pay to its members. As much as 5½ lakhs were advanced

as loans. The rule was availed of rather too widely and the Managing Committee have now decided to revert to their old rule of granting only four months' pay ordinarily and six months' pay only in exceptional cases.

The membership increased during the year to 2,850, share capital to nearly 3 lakhs, and deposits to Rs. 80,000. The monthly income now exceeds Rs. 2,700. The Bank continues to be classed by Government in "A" Division—a result largely due to the keen interest taken by Mr. W. T. Down in its management. The Special Government Auditor of Co-operative Societies has eulogised his services to the Bank from its very inception.

(*h*) Government have very generously given a site in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court for a club-house for the Bombay City Police Club. Plans and estimates have been prepared by the Public Works Department and it is hoped that construction will start in a short time and the building will be complete before next Christmas.

(*i*) The year 1929 was an exceedingly arduous one for the police. There was a strike of workers employed in the oil companies from 10th December 1928 to the 20th March 1929 : there were strikes in the mills from the beginning of the year till September : on the 26th April an attempt was made to bring all the mill workers in Bombay out on a general strike which was only partially successful : there were fierce communal riots in February and in May resulting in great loss of life ; the military were called out on both occasions and they were on duty from 5th February till the 27th February and from 3rd May till the 18th May.

Thirteen communist leaders of Bombay were arrested on the 20th March or some days later. Their places were taken in a short time by others. The new leaders preached their doctrine of hatred of capitalism and the existing system of Government with great virulence. Their violent speeches led to such an amount of intimidation during the mill strike and to such disorder generally that an Act was passed by the Legislative Council making criminal intimidation a cognizable offence in certain contingencies and that I had to issue an order prohibiting all meetings of mill workers. This order was sought to be defied but after the leaders who attempted to defy it were prosecuted and convicted and after an appeal by them to the High Court was unsuccessful, the conduct of the communists and their followers became much more peaceful and law abiding.

The police were over worked throughout the year and particularly so during the communal riots. But they never failed in their duty : they stuck to their posts and worked with a will though the strain at times was almost intolerable owing to lack of rest and food ; I never heard a grumble : they displayed throughout a high standard of discipline and I am very pleased to be able to record that Government have sanctioned a third of a month's pay to every man in the force from Superintendent down to constable in recognition of their great loyalty and devotion to duty.

(*j*) For the last two years I have commented on the delay in the disposal of cases in the courts. In 1927, there were 49 police cases which had taken six months or longer for trial: in 1928 there were 78 such cases and in 1929, 86. The majority of these cases were in the D Division which is in the jurisdiction of the Mazagaon Courts.

37. I have recorded my appreciation of the work of the Force above and though it is usual in these reports to mention some officers by name for particularly good work I feel it would be invidious on this occasion to single out a few officers for special mention when all have rendered such meritorious service. I am proud to record that all ranks maintained and even enhanced the good reputation of the Bombay City Police for doing their duty fearlessly in times of trouble.

Finally my thanks are due to Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O., for his invaluable assistance as head of the office. He was awarded the honour of M.B.E. in the Birth-day Honour's list.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	3	...	...	3	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	1	...	1	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	...	5	...	5	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	5	11	...	16	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	10	19	...	29	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	2	17	...	19	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	17	249	...	266	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	6	...	6	...
		Total ...	34	309	...	343	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	5	139	...	144	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	7	13	...	20	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	8	...	8	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	10	24	...	34	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	5	8	...	13	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	8	...	8	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	44	...	46	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	66	294	...	360	1
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	12	...	16	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	55	291	...	346	5
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	23	73	...	96	2
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	1	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	5	37	...	42	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	32	...	36	1

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
1	...	9	6	...	15	1	1	16	
...	6	7	12	4	23	...	...	23	6 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	12	...	5	17	...	...	17	
1	31	109	41	84	234	6	4	240	
...	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	8	
2	42	144	62	93	299	9	5	308	6 withdrawn.
2	28	12	13	88	113	...	...	113	1 lunatic.
...	7	10	...	3	13	...	...	13	
...	...	3	2	3	8	2	...	10	
1	7	11	10	3	24	...	...	24	1 died; 1 absconded; 2 withdrawn
...	3	5	2	2	9	...	...	9	1 withdrawn.
...	1	4	...	3	7	1	...	8	
1	3	40	2	...	42	...	...	42	
1	53	77	191	35	303	15	...	318	1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 142 compounded.
1	2	4	2	7	13	...	...	13	
2	48	93	153	44	290	17	...	307	1 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 119 compounded.
5	17	22	18	31	71	13	...	84	1 absconded; 2 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
...	8	29	5	...	34	...	...	34	
...	8	17	7	3	27	5	...	32	

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	35	...	49	...
		Total ...	200	1,019	...	1,219	10
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	8	...	9	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	11	83	...	94	4
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	1	...	1	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	4	...	4	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	74	1,735	34	1,775	8
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	2	...	3	...
		Total ...	87	1,833	34	1,886	12
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2	20	...	22	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	3	9	...	12	...
		Total ...	5	29	...	34	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	152	3,967	84	4,035	20
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	75	509	1	583	...
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	17	74	...	91	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	36	281	...	317	...
37	447, 448, 453, and 456...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	9	...	10	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	281	4,841	85	5,037	20

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	11	19	13	5	37	...	...	37	1 compounded.
14	197	346	418	227	991	57	...	1,048	2 lunatics; 1 died; 4 absconded; 6 withdrawn; 262 compounded.
...	5	1	...	3	4	...	...	4	
2	15	33	14	26	73	11	...	84	
...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	7	
2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	
2	73	277	51	1,362	1,724	5	2	1,729	2 absconded ; 2 withdrawn.
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
6	94	314	65	1,393	1,806	24	2	1,830	2 absconded ; 2 withdrawn.
2	5	2	11	2	15	57	...	72	10 compounded.
...	4	5	3	...	8	...	...	8	3 compounded.
2	9	7	14	2	23	57	...	80	13 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	185	1,617	172	1,989	3,862	39	2	3,901	1 died; 2 lunatics; 1 absconded; 3 withdrawn.
14	58	263	65	183	512	147	6	659	1 withdrawn.
...	10	52	29	...	81	25	...	106	
4	32	116	70	95	281	92	6	373	4 withdrawn ; 24 compounded.
1	1	4	4	...	8	109	...	117	3 compounded
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
67	286	2,052	340	2,268	4,745	412	14	5,157	1 died; 2 lunatics; 1 absconded; 8 withdrawn; 27 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	...	1	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public nuisances ...	13	183	....	196	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	657	77,832	...	78,489	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	118	...	118	...
		Total ...	670	78,134	...	78,804	...
		Grand Total ...	1,280	86,165	119	87,326	42

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against serial No. 42 are
Statement A, Part I, for the sake of

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
2	20	144	22	7	173	46	34	219	1 absconded.
229	711	75,277	2,257	1	77,535	20,754	19,343	98,289	7 absconded; 7 transferred; 36 withdrawn; 10 handed over to parents or relations.
...	...	117	1	...	118	...	...	118	
231	731	75,538	2,280	9	77,827	20,800	19,377	98,627	8 absconded; 7 transferred; 36 withdrawn; 10 handed over to parents or relations.
322	1,359	78,404	3,179	3,992	85,694	21,359	19,398	107,053	4 lunatics; 2 died; 15 absconded; 7 transferred; 58 withdrawn; 302 compounded; 10 handed over to parents or relations.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
direct by Magistrates.
not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1).	Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	... 14	... ...	... ...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	2	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	...	22	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	5	11	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	16	26	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	1	23	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	112	962	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	9	...
		Total ...	134	1,056	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*			
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	6	167	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	11	15	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	5	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	13	32	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	9	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	4	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	45	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	117	420	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	...	43	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	105	415	...
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	31	49	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...
22 A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	14	53	...

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	4	3	...	15	...	...	...	
...	16	9	7	...	...	1	1	...	
1	34	10	24	1	7	...	...	...	11 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	22	20	2	2	2	...	...	...	
7	854	416	438	13	205	25	4	21	6 absconded, 2 died.
1	8	5	3	...	...	3	...	3	
9	943	464	479	16	230	29	5	24	6 absconded, 2 died, 11 withdrawn.
3	65	23	42	4	14	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
...	16	13	3	...	10	...	...	...	
...	5	3	2	1	...	3	...	3	
...	34	17	17	2	10	...	...	...	1 died, 1 absconded, 2 withdrawn, 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
2	8	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	43	40	3	...	4	...	...	...	
1	443	102	341	15	89	21	...	21	3 absconded, 1 lunatic. 246 compounded.
1	40	24	16	1	2	...	...	...	
...	442	122	320	13	73	40	...	40	4 non-cognizable, 1 absconded, 4 withdrawn, 220 compounded.
2	53	29	24	4	24	18	...	18	1 absconded, 2 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	9	
...	57	45	12	...	9	...	...	...	1 absconded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	29	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	15	33	...
		Total ...	322	1,321	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	19	46	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	18	168	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	6	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	71	497	10
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	11	18	...
		Total ...	119	735	10
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	22	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	14	...
		Total ...	4	36	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
33	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... ordinary	... 134	... 2,235	... 12

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*contd.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			Remarks
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	25	17	8	1	8	10	...	10	
...	38	20	18	1	10	...	...	...	5 compounded.
9	1,273	465	808	43	348	102	...	102	2 lunatics, 1 died, 7 absconded, 4 non-cognizable, 9 withdrawn, 471 compounded, 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
5	14	6	8	...	46	...	...	...	
60	97	51	46	7	27	13	...	13	2 non-cognizable.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
...	.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	5 non-cognizable.
44	467	354	113	10	45	12	2	10	2 absconded, 2 withdrawn.
1	28	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	
110	606	431	175	17	119	38	2	36	2 absconded, 7 non-cognizable, 2 withdrawn.
...	19	3	16	2	4	84	...	84	14 compounded.
...	10	6	4	...	7	...	...	...	3 compounded.
...	29	9	20	2	11	84	...	84	17 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	2,181	1,794	387	126	149	53	2	51	1 died, 2 lunatics, 1 absconded, 3 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	76	387	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	13	106	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	39	229	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	13	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	263	2,970	12
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	14	179	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	752	81,585	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, (Act III of 1911).	...	118	...
		Total ...	766	81,882	...
		Grand Total ...	1,622	88,000	22

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by

(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable Part II, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*concld.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	390	289	101	100	68	168	6	162	2 non-cognizable, 1 withdrawn.
...	107	56	51	...	12	27	...	27	
5	229	134	95	28	34	118	6	112	6 withdrawn, 27 compounded.
...	13	5	8	...	1	216	...	216	4 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	2,920	2,278	642	254	264	582	14	568	2 lunatics, 1 died, 1 absconded, 2 non-cognizable, 10 withdrawn, 31 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	171	147	24	2	21	46	34	12	1 absconded.
...	81,265	78,434	2,831	...	938	20,795	19,380	1,415	13 absconded, 7 transferred, 114 non-cognizable, 39 withdrawn, 10 handed over to parents and relatives.
..	118	117	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	81,554	78,698	2,856	2	959	20,841	19,414	1,427	14 absconded, 7 transferred, 114 non-cognizable, 39 withdrawn, 10 handed over to parents and relatives.
159	87,339	82,357	4,982	334	1,931	21,676	19,435	2,241	4 lunatics, 4 died 30 absconded, 127 non-cognizable, 7 transferred, 71 withdrawn, 519 compounded, 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial, 10 handed over to parents and relatives.

Magistrates.

offences under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A—

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B–

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	2	13	15
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	2	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	9	12	21
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	9	6	15
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	1	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	7	8	15
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	27	42	69
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	2	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	43	18	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	3	.....	3
		Total ...	3	.....	3
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*			
14	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	83	1,359	1,442
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt ...	110	1,368	1,478
18	374	... Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	193	2,727	2,920
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	16	31	47
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	37	73	110
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	12	39	51
		Total ...	65	143	208
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	298	... Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage ...	7	72	79
25	500 to 502	... Defamation ...	54	55	109
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	110	893	1,003
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
28	294A	... Keeping a lottery office ...	1	.....	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	9	91	100
		Total ...	181	1,111	1,292

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	2	1,144	15	210	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	3	1,280	31	135	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	5	2,424	46	345	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	25	2	19	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	81	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	37	4	6	.....	.....	.....
5	1	143	6	53	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	75	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	65	3	41	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	869	5	102	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	65	2	30	.....	.....	.....
30	1	1,074	12	175	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.				
33	Act II of 1918 ...	Contract of Rent Act ...	27	.....	27
34	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. (Feeding charges.)	.....	4	4
35	Act XIV of 1881 ...	Indian Factory Act ...	.....	68	68
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	2	.....	2
37	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	960	18,882	19,842
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	.....	220	220
39	Section 102 ...	Insolvancy Act ...	10	30	40
40	Section 68, Act XV of 1882.	Levying illegal distress ...	1	2	3
41	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act ...	2	2	4
42	Act XIII of 1924 ...	Children Act ...	.....	2	2
43	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment duty Act ...	.....	2	2
44	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act ...	.....	70	70
45	Act IV of 1914 ...	Copy Right Act ...	.....	3	3
46	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian explosive Act ...	.....	3	3
		Total ...	1,002	19,288	20,290
		Grand Total ...	1,471	23,311	24,782

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 15th February 1930.

PART I—*concld.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	12	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
302	11,096	385	7,071	988	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	212	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	26	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2	21	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
306	11,111	453	7,417	1,003	.....	.....	.....
441	11,118	4,140	7,499	1,584	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	2	18	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	6	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	14	16	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	13	8	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	1	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	10	11	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	39	60	...	.....
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	12	...	...	.....
		Total ...	12	...	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
20	...	7	13	65·00	.....	.....	...	.....
6	...	5	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....
30	...	22	8	26·66	.....	.....	...	.....
21	...	18	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
21	...	11	2	9·52	8	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
99	...	63	24	24·24	12	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
12	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
12	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	153	2,418	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	250	2,553	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	403	4,971	...	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	23	33	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	43	81	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	22	58	...	.....
		Total ...	86	172	...	.....
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	12	100	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	77	95	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	208	1,490	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	...	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	9	92	...	.....
		Total ...	307	1,777	...	.....

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,571	417	2,115	15	0·58	321	3	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,803	46	2,587	31	1·10	135	4	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
5,374	163	4,702	46	0·85	456	7	...	.....
56	...	34	2	3·57	19	1	...	.....
124	1	91	...	.....	32	.....	...	.....
80	7	62	4	5·00	7	.....	...	.....
260	8	187	6	2·30	58	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
112	1	108	1	0·89	2	.....	...	.....
172	...	91	3	1·75	78	.....	...	.....
1,698	38	1,447	15	0·88	198	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
101	2	66	2	1·98	30	1	...	.....
2,084	41	1,712	23	1·05	308	1	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.					
33	Act II of 1918 ...	Contract of Rent Act ...	75	...	...	.....
34	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	4	...	.....
35	Act XI of 1881 ...	Indian Factory Act ...	.....	68	...	.....
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	2	...	...	.....
37	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	960	18,882	...	.....
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	.....	220	...	.....
39	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	17	30	...	.....
40	Sec. 68, Act XV of 1882.	Levying illegal Distress ...	2	5	...	.....
41	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act ...	9	8	...	.....
42	Act XIII of 1924 .	Children Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
43	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment duty Act ...	.....	2	...	.....
44	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act ...	.....	70	...	.....
45	Act IV of 1914 ...	Copy right Act ...	.....	4	...	.....
46	Act IV of 1884 .	Indian Explosive Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
		Total ...	1,065	19,299	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	1,914	26,279	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 15th February 1930.

PART II—*concld.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
75	...	...	63	84·00	.....	12	...	.....
4	...	...	3	75·00	.....	1	...	.....
68	...	2	66	97·05	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	...	2	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
19,842	302	385	7,071	35·63	988	11,066	...	.....
220	..	8	212	96·36	....	.....	...	.....
47	...	33	...	.....	14	.....	...	.....
7	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
17	...	5	12	70·58	.....	.....	...	.....
3	...	1	2	66·66	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	...	2	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
70	4	21	43	61·42	.....	2	...	.....
4	...	3	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....
3	...	...	3	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
20,364	306	465	7,479	36·72	1,003	11,111	...	.....
28,193	518	7,141	7,577	26·87	1,837	11,120	...	.....

H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1929.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,504	281	18·68	3,84,228	69,547	18·10
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	57*	...	.....	9,039	...
(*c*) Other thefts	3,693	1,578	42·73	3,93,142	1,34,496	34·21
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	3	...	...	118	.....	...
(*b*) Other Robbery	63	12	19·05	9,521	1,445	15·18
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	438	131	29·91	1,71,855	35,479	20·64
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	9	3	33·33	3,174	1,240	39·07
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	357	...	.....	3,903	...
Total ...	5,710	2,419	41·72	9,62,038	2,55,149	26·52
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	21	7	33·33	72,058	12,967	17·99
Total ...	21	7	33·33	72,058	12,967	17·99

* Of these, 37 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	...	Cases	18
,, 3	...	,,	4
,, 5	...	Rs.	13,875
,, 6	...	,,	1,936

(2) Rs. 1,425-11-0 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 6,028 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City	5	9	...	41	25	132*	95	367	8	6
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. War Branch.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. (Special Branch).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary staff for F. Division.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary Police Prosecutor.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.--(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the were employed being explained

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

* Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and Risaldar

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

D.

Police during the year 1929.

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total									To area	To population		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	·27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,386	49	38	4,161	36,53,461	2,56,354	39,09,815	22	1,175,914	...	19	...	·0053	282·60	85,967	20·66
...	...	...	3	7,076	...	7,076	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	7,800	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	10,556	...	10,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	4,144	...	4,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	4	7,512	...	7,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2,245	...	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they in the text of the report.

financial year ending 31st March 1930.

in Bombay City.

are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	293	3,854	272	3,818	57	449	236

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write						
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men	Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	3,485	269	1,870	417	486	1,546	756	232

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1929.

PUNISHMENTS											
Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	15	30	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF			REMARKS
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
54	53	19	34	3	28	108·97	1·13	0·68	

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner during the Calendar year 1929.

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death	Total number of Inquests during the year 1929	Total number of Inquests during the year 1928	Increase during the year 1929	Decrease during the year 1929	Remarks
	Offence.					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offenders committed suicide).	1	...	1	...	
2	Justifiable homicide	9*	2	7	...	*12 bodies.
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code).	161†	66	95	...	†247 bodies.
4	Rash or negligent act ...	33‡	34	...	1	‡34 bodies
	Suicide.					
1	By cutting throat	3	7	...	4	
2	,, drowning	8	9	...	1	
3	,, hanging	12	10	2	...	
4	,, stabbing	1	1	...	...	
5	,, jumping out of a window, building, etc.	13	18	...	5	
6	,, lying on railway line in front of train in motion.	6	6	...	...	
7	,, opium, arsenic and other poisons.	53§	53	...	...	§54 bodies.
8	,, shooting	...	2	...	2	
9	,, burning	8	7	1	...	
10	,, knocking head against wall, etc.	...	...	...	...	
	Accidental Deaths.					
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	16	14	2	...	
2	,, by mill machinery ...	8	6	2	...	
3	,, ,, railway trains ...	94	81	13	...	
4	,, ,, tram cars ...	13	11	2	...	
5	,, ,, motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc.	52	56	...	4	
6	,, ,, being knocked down by run-away horses.	1	...	1	...	
7	,, ,, blasting operations.	1	...	1	...	
8	,, ,, drowning ...	12	20	...	8	

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death	Total number of Inquests during the year 1929	Total number of Inquests during the year 1928	Increase during the year 1929	Decrease during the year 1929	Remarks
	Accidental Deaths—contd.					
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	12	17	...	5	
10	,, ,, suffocation ...	3	5	...	2	
11	,, ,, burns	81*	70	11	...	*85 bodies.
12	,, ,, falling from houses, buildings, etc.	34†	37	...	3	†36 bodies.
13	,, ,, falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	6	6	...	...	
14	,, ,, injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	12	12	...	...	
15	,, ,, fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	7	8	...	1	
16	,, ,, fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	2	2	...	...	
17	,, ,, fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	6	7	...	1	
18	,, ,, fall of houses, buildings, etc.	1‡	2	...	1	‡5 bodies.
19	,, ,, scalds	13	16	...	3	
20	,, ,, electrocuted ...	6§	4	2	...	§7 bodies.
21	,, ,, Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc.	5	2	3	...	
22	,, ,, fall on roads, pavements, etc.	5	4	1	...	
23	Miscellaneous	60	36	24	...	
	Deaths otherwise caused					
1	Natural causes	44	41	3	...	
2	Found dead	14	6	8	...	
3	Found drowned	26	18	8	...	
	Total ...	842	696	187	41	

Note.—There were in all 176 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1929 as compared with 155 during the year 1928. In 94 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examination showed that the deaths were due to natural causes.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th January 1930.

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1929.

Serial No.	Offences	Number of persons arrested	Convicted	Discharged	Result of persons convicted						Pending at the close of the year	Remarks
					Sent to Reformatory, or Boys' Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged		
1	Rioting ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Other offences against public justice.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	Theft ...	123	97	18	53	1	...	...	41	2	8	
4	House-breaking and theft.	16	10	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	5	
5	Criminal breach of trust.	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	
6	Hurt ...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	Abkari Act ...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
8	Public Conveyances Act.	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	
9	Cruelty to animals ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
10	Bombay Children Act	187	98	56*	81	...	...	1	5	11	33†	*2 withdrawn. †5 handed over to their mothers.
11	Obstruction by squatters.	18	15	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	3	
12	Possession of stolen property.	18	15	...	9	...	...	...	3	3	3	
13	Gambling ...	12	5	3	..	...	..	1	3	1	4	
14	Begging for alms ...	16	10	...	2	...	...	1	7	...	6	
15	Disorderly behaviour ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
16	Other offences under the City Police Act.	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	415	269	80‡	162	1	...	20	65	21	66§	‡2 withdrawn. §5 handed over to their mothers.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the various religious divisions to which offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong—(Paragraph 19).

—	Religion							
	Europeans		Portuguese and Native Christians		Hindus		Muhammadans	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cognizable ...	930	6	1,860	76	63,673	3,793	39,474	248
Non-cognizable ...	16	...	901	101	12,979	838	10,407	678
Total ...	946	6	2,761	177	76,652	4,630	49,881	926

—	Religion—*contd.*						Grand Total
	Parsis		Others		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cognizable ...	942	30	264	3	107,143	4,155	111,298
Non-cognizable ...	1,914	210	149	...	26,366	1,827	28,193
Total ...	2,856	240	413	3	133,509	5,982	139,491

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

(*Paragraph 24.*)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1928	1929
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	1,262	1,309
2	Export licenses	814	843
3	Import licenses	940	979
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	1,049	1,037
5	Journey licenses (XX)	662	542
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	5,372	5,568
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	74	156
8	Possession licenses for ·303 bore and ·450 bore ammunition.	35	10
9	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	4	4
10	Permits to public servants	89	65
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	684	650
12	Dealers' licenses	24	24
13	Licenses to Repairers of arms for stocking spare parts ...	1	2
	Total ...	11,010	11,189

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses in the different communities—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kathiars	Bayonets	Spears	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	1,003	879	372	439	29	23	7	9	10	...	79	...	2,850	1,677
Hindus ...	295	1,014	517	203	14	175	95	11	103	...	14	1	2,442	1,754
Parsis ...	438	537	314	376	7	47	66	7	9	...	16	2	1,819	1,220
Native Christians .	94	302	14	12	4	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	442	369
Muhammadans ...	212	478	136	99	11	36	30	3	...	1	...	...	1,006	684
Japanese ...	2	5	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8
Jews ...	6	8	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	16
Total ...	2,050	3,223	1,359	1,134	65	297	200	30	122	1	109	3	8,593	5,728

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	241	252	53	82	11	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	648	391
Hindus ...	43	133	39	27	1	12	6	...	94	...	...	...	355	275
Parsis ...	39	47	32	48	...	11	6	...	1	...	15	...	199	98
Native Christians...	12	27	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	33
Muhammadans ...	25	69	12	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	119	91
Japanese ...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Jews ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	361	529	138	173	12	28	16	2	96	...	16	...	1,371	891

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	220	232	85	120	5	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	678	415
Hindus... ...	19	50	19	15	...	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	116	80
Parsis	22	30	20	17	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	93	48
Native Christians.	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	25
Muhammadans ...	9	26	6	8	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	54	37
Japanese ...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Jews	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total ...	283	367	132	161	8	20	8	5	3	...	...	...	987	613

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 24).

—	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	136	80
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	313	175
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees .	18	10
Left India	228	138
Life licenses issued or held under exemption ...	15	8
No trace	29	27
Licenses renewed by outside authorities	248	175
Total ...	987	613

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE C.

Explosives—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1928	1929
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	19	15
2	Possession and sale	B	412	391
3	Possession	C	3	3
4	Do.	F	...	...
5	Licenses in form "E" (*Bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	7	3
6	General transport licenses ...	H	53	32
7	Magazine buildings	J	8	6
		Total ...	502	450

TABLE D.

Petroleum—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1928	1929
1	General Import licenses	15	21
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	56	88
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	23	18
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	4	2
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	3	3
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	140	159
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	1
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's licenses) ...	21	21
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	28	27
	Total ...	291	340

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE F.

(Paragraph 24.)

Nature of accidents	Total number of accidents		How distributed						
			Passengers			In collision with			
	1928	1929	Alighting	Boarding	Pedestrians	Tram cars	Motor cars	Carts and other vehicles	Total
Slight accidents	301	266	74	50	93	8	18	23	266
Serious	23	35	8	10	12	1	1	3	35
Fatal	11	11	2	3	5	...	...	1	11
Total for 1929 ...	...	312	84	63	110	9	19	27	312
Total for 1928 ...	335	...	105	58	121	2	13	36	335

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Car mileage	Unit mileage
1928	...	59	48	7	15	164	...	8,501,015	5,280,032
1929	...	59	48	5	15	164	...	8,545,560	5,270,917

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (1).

(Paragraph 24.)

Districts	Motor driving licenses		Owner's permits "A"		Driver's permits "B"	
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	407	1,591	53	115	196	99
Kaira	117	234	121	73	124	81
Panch Mahals	56	92	32	28	39	31
Broach	61	118	37	41	36	69
Surat	212	567	121	106	126	124
Thana	77	233	153	134	168	171
Ahmednagar	287	519	158	142	225	212
East Khandesh	133	501	187	145	229	166
West Khandesh	193	334	147	180	234	191
Nasik	144	658	212	188	218	216
Poona	2,868	2,884	266	371	368	426
Satara	112	443	248	182	352	254
Sholapur	213	418	194	86	238	100
Belgaum	217	749	255	310	297	389
Bijapur	58	216	79	94	77	134
Dharwar	144	656	136	170	178	226
North Kanara	44	192	61	87	36	147
Kolaba	68	235	72	124	32	202
Ratnagiri	36	214	95	98	76	168
Bombay Suburban District ...	105	127	117	36	147	53

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

gitized with financial assistance from t
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 27).

—	Superintendents	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Jemadars	Head Constables	Constables
Permanent Increase.								
Leave reserve for Indian cadre (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 143/2, dated 19th March 1929).	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Driver and cleaner for additional prison van (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5518/2, dated 22nd May 1929).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Staff for Kalachowki Police Station	...	1	1	2	3	1	11	102
Reserve of Sergeants	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...
Armed Police (1st instalment)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Additional drivers for motor transport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(*Vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5439/2, dated 12th August 1929.)								
Total ...	...	1	1	36	20	1	11	163
Temporary Increase.								
Staff for F. Division (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4969/2, dated 7th February 1929).	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Police Prosecutor (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5638/2, dated 15th November 1929).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.